The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,880.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— including postage ..... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... „ 16 0
——— including postage ..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 3 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

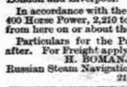
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 25th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (2,178 tons, and 400 H. P.), Capt. C. J. Wilkinson, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th February 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(Via SUEZ CANAL.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, and Odessa Railway Company have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, Trieste, Genoa, Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Gerkes, will be despatched from here on or about the 1st of April.

Particulars for the Passenger Service will be published hereafter. For Freight apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents,
Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, & Odessa Railway Company,
21st February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and of each month, BOMBAY on the 1st

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage, at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Without Food.
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines and Spirits.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children n t above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

ARABIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st of March.
PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 28th March, and the APIS, 1,400 Tons, about the 1st May. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. baggage For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 5 to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for a regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria,

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 20 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th February 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s..... }

The s.s. NEERA, will leave about the middle of May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)

THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,318 tons register, John C. Clark, Commander.

This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 9th instant, and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR LONDON, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

WE beg to notify the arrival of the Steamship GANGES from Liverpool. Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the bunders.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF YORK, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

This Ship having encountered exceptionally stormy weather on the voyage, and sustained damage in consequence, the cost of repairing which will form a General Average Claim, Consignees are required to sign the Average Bond now in circulation ; and in forwarding Bills of Lading for our inspection and countersignature to accompany them documents with a declaration of the value of their respective shipments, as well as a deposit on account of General Average equivalent to 1 per cent. on the value, pending adjustment of the Statement.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods :—

5 Bales Grey Dhotees.
10 Cases Turkey Red Twist.
1 Bale Grey Shirtings.

At 1 P.M.

1 Shigram with Horse and Harness.
1 Nagpur Spring Cart ditto, for Horse or Bullock.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Press, Colaba, on account of the concerned—

151 F M & Co. 1 Bale Cotton N M & B 154 F M & Co. 1 do. do. N O	} Both partially burnt.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Stock-in-Trade, Shop Furniture, &c., at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable Stock-in-Trade, Shop Furniture, &c., of Oosman Allarukhia & Co., changing to No. 26 Bellasis Road, Byculla, the same comprises—Rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as Cruet Stands, sets of Spoons and Forks in mahogany cases, best Table Cutlery, sets of Britannia Metal Dish Covers, Glass Carboys, Filters of sizes, handsome Mahogany Looking and Toilet Glasses, Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Tucker's Bronze double and single Reading Lamps, painted Bird Cages, iron Travelling Bedsteads, Tucker's Wall Lamps, first-rate Engravings, Wire Gauze Meat Safes of sizes, Buggy Lamps, and various other Articles.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Mahogany Grand Square Piano by C. H. Shroder, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of H. D. Sale, Esq., the same comprises rich thin stem Glassware, Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as a set of 4 Dish Covers, Hot Water Curry Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, and Liqueur Frames, Ice Pitcher, Waiter, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery &c., richly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as round Dining Table, Side Board, Sofas, Couches, Teapoy, Chess and Pier Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Chouches, handsome Drawing-room Carpet, Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps first-rate Engravings in Maple and Rosewood Frames, a first-rate full-toned English Mohogany Grand Square Piano, by C. H. Schroder, English Iron Painted Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobe, Cowan and Cloths Presses, Chest of Drawers, English Towel Horses, first-rate single and double-barrelled Sporting Rifles in cases, Hunting Saddles, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, Plants, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view from this evening.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of fast-trotting Silver Grey Arab Horses, a handsome English-built self-driving Phaeton, a Bay Arab Brougham Horse, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Major T. H. Turner, Military Paymaster.

No Catalogues, but the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of PANWELL BRICKS.

On THURSDAY the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Pubic Auction, at Moody Bay and Camateepoora, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a large quantity of Bricks, manufactured at the Municipal Factory at Panwell.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a first-class English-built remarkably light Miniature Barouche by E. Kesterton, an English-built light C Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Silver Grey Arab Horses, Gustave Dore's Illustrated Works, Bible, Atala, Paradise Lost, Vivien Guinivere, Plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 95, Malabar Hill.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 8 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 24th February 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RACES! RACES! RACES!

SUPERIOR FRENCH BINOCULARS,

Specially made to our order by BARDON & FILS, Paris.

Credit.	Cash.
Rs. 50	Rs. 45
37	33- 8
30	27
25	22- 8
22	19-12

GEO. NICOLL & Co.

30, Medow Street, 24th February 1871.

PARIAN STATUARY.

A SELECT SERIES OF EXACT REPRODUCTIONS of many of the FINEST SCULPTURES EXTANT.

DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION TO

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES,

Brushes.	Essences.	Hair Oils.
Combs.	Eau de Cologne.	Pomades.
Cosmetics.	Lavender Waters.	Soaps.
Destifrices.	Hair Lotions.	Sponges.

TOILET SUITES AND SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.

Details furnished, free, on application by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GOOD CHEAP CHIT PAPER,

FOR COMMON HOUSEHOLD or BUSINESS PURPOSES.

PAPER.			ENVELOPES, box of 100.	
5 quire packet.			Cash.	Credit.
Cash.	Credit.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.			
1 2	1 4	GENTLEMEN'S size (7 by 4½ in.)	0 14	1 0
0 14	1 0	LADIES' „ (6½ by 4 in.)	0 12	0 14

FINE DEMY PAPER,

PER QUIRE.			PER REAM.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	for Printing or Private scribbling.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
0 10	0 12	Excellent Double Milled 20 lbs.	11 0	12 8

CURL PAPER.

QUIRE.			REAM.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Super Whitey-Brown.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
0 6	0 8		4 8	5 0

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DURAND MEMORIAL.

Amount of Subscriptions already advertised	Rs. 5,930
H. H. Prince Gholam Mahomed	„ 100
H. H. Maharajah of Burdwan	„ 200
The Hon. Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.	„ 100
The Venerable Archdeacon Pratt	„ 100
J. Graham, Esq.	„ 50
G. M. Blacker, Esq.	„ 50
The Hon. Elphinstone Jackson	„ 50
Dr. I. H. Lees.	„ 50
Alexi. A. Apear, Esq.	„ 50
The Hon. Mr Justice Paul	„ 50
A. B. Sampson, Esq.	„ 100
Colonel Macleod Innes, V.C., R.E.	„ 50
Colonel Rundall, R.E.	„ 50
Captain Filgate, R.E.	„ 50
Major Williams	„ 50
J. F. Ogilvy, Esq.	„ 50

Subscriptions will be received for Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Punjaub, by the "Bank of Bengal" at its Head Office and at its several branches, for Bombay and Western India at the "New Bank of Bombay" and at all its branches, and for the Madras Presidency at the "Bank of Madras" and its branches.

W. PIRIE DUFF,
KHETTERMOHUN CHATTERJEA, } Hony. Secretaries.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th proximo, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for TWO YEARS of the HORSES belonging to the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Tenders should specify the rate per month for each horse.

A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars can be learnt on personal application at the Post Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

C.A. STUART, Postmaster.

FOR

POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE,

The beautiful water-lined

SATIN NOTE PAPER

Of Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., to which this Company first invited public attention on the

REDUCTION OF INLAND POSTAGE,

still remains unequalled for agreeable surface, resistance to damp, and substantial texture combined with lightness.

PAPER, with the new square or oblong, 5 quire packet.			ENVELOPES, Box of 100.	
MEDIUM QUALITY, of Amber, Blue, or Cream, colours is the best for private letters.			Cash.	Credit.
Cash.	Credit.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.			
1 4	1 8	Packet & envelope pass Inland Overland.	0 12 / 0 14	1 6 / 1 8

Double size Letter and two smaller sizes of Note kept.

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE,

The admirably finished machine-made

TURKEY MILL PAPERS,

Surpass all others in beauty and freedom of surface to a light pen.

LADIES'

PAPERS, with the new square, or oblong, 5 Quire Packets.			ENVELOPES, Box of 100.	
Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1 8	1 12	ALBERT (6½ by 4 inches) ; sq.	1 6	1 8
		an useful general paper ; ob.	1 2	1 4
1 6	1 8	QUEEN'S (5½ by 3½ inch) ; sq.	1 4	1 6
		Special Ladies' Invitation or Cabinet Paper ; ob.	1 0	1 2
1 6	1 8	PRINCESS' 5 by 3½ in. ; the last new square paper	1 4	1 6

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

ARMITAGE'S VEGETATIVE, for the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.—JUST RECEIVED a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the above Composition, which we recommend to the notice of all users of Steam-power.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, (WATSON'S BUILDING,) FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS.

Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations, and the Band-stand ; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill,

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that nothing shall be wanting which can conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4. BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Rs. 1.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1. TIFFINS from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8.
BATHS from As. 6 to Rs. 1. TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.

Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.

J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

AUSTRALASIAN FAMILY HOTEL, FORBES STREET, FORT, Near the "Bombay Gazette."

The above Hotel is well open to the Sea Breeze and possesses the largest and most comfortable Bed Rooms in the Fort. This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is personally conducted by the Proprietor, who is an Englishman. Terms—Rs. 4 and 5 per day. Baths and Attendance, FREE.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Proprietor.

OTACAMUND ALEXANDRA HOTEL.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS FOR SEASON OF 1871.

Most Comfortable FAMILY APARTMENTS and BACHELORS' ROOMS en suite—splendidly finished now.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Press, Colaba, on account of the concerned—

151 F M & Co. 1 Bale Cotton N M & B 154 F M & Co. 1 do. do. N O	} Both partially burnt.

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On THURSDAY the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Pubic Auction, at Moody Bay and Camateepoora, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a large quantity of Bricks, manufactured at the Municipal Factory at Panwell.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a first-class English-built remarkably light Miniature Barouche by E. Kesterton, an English-built light C Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Silver Grey Arab Horses, Gustave Dore's Illustrated Works, Bible, Atala, Paradise Lost, Vivien Guinivere, Plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 95, Malabar Hill.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 8 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 24th February 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RACES! RACES! RACES!

SUPERIOR FRENCH BINOCULARS,

Specially made to our order by BARDON & FILS, Paris.

Credit.	Cash.
Rs. 50	Rs. 45
37	33- 8
30	27
25	22- 8
22	19-12

GEO. NICOLL & Co.

30, Medow Street, 24th February 1871.

PARIAN STATUARY.

A SELECT SERIES OF EXACT REPRODUCTIONS of many of the FINEST SCULPTURES EXTANT.

DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION TO

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES,

Brushes.	Essences.	Hair Oils.
Combs.	Eau de Cologne.	Pomades.
Cosmetics.	Lavender Waters.	Soaps.
Destifrices.	Hair Lotions.	Sponges.

TOILET SUITES AND SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.

Details furnished, free, on application by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GOOD CHEAP CHIT PAPER,

FOR COMMON HOUSEHOLD or BUSINESS PURPOSES.

PAPER.			ENVELOPES, box of 100.	
5 quire packet.			Cash.	Credit.
Cash.	Credit.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.			
1 2	1 4	GENTLEMEN'S size (7 by 4½ in.)	0 14	1 0
0 14	1 0	LADIES' „ (6½ by 4 in.)	0 12	0 14

FINE DEMY PAPER,

PER QUIRE.			PER REAM.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	for Printing or Private scribbling.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
0 10	0 12	Excellent Double Milled 20 lbs.	11 0	12 8

CURL PAPER.

QUIRE.			REAM.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Super Whitey-Brown.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
0 6	0 8		4 8	5 0

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THE RACING STUD of Mr. FIELD, consisting of the following HORSES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th March 1871, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale :—

B.A.H. SUNBEAM
B.A.H. THE EARL
B.A.H. ZILZILLA
C.A.H. GIRAFFE
G.A.H. ROYAL DUKE } Maidens of last Season, and have given first-rate trials.
C.A.H. DUNDEE
B.A.H. BURGUNDY
G.A.G. DEFICIT
B.Aus.M. OCTAVIA
B.Aus.M. PAULINE
C.Aus.H. THE RED PRINCE (late "Satellite"), 3 years old, by Premier out of Edith, an imported thorough-bred English mare ; selected for Mr. Field, and landed in India 15th August 1870.

Also, at the same time and place, the following MAIDENS (if not previously disposed of) selected for Mr. Field by Mr. Al Abdools :—

B.A.H. UHLAN
G.A.H. PARIS
G.A.H. ELSASS
B.A.H. LORRAINE
B.A.H. VOLCANO
B.A.H. ANARCHY (own brother to Achar, the winner of Calcutta Derby, 1869).
B.A.H. DESTRUCTION
G.A.H. THE LAST MAN
B.A.G. TWILIGHT
C.A.C. DARKNESS.

The above are the best Horses landed this Season in Bombay, and most of them will turn out first-class Racers. Those that arrived early and in good condition have been in training for three months, and will have been tried before the date of Auction Sale.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

NIELGHERRY AGENCY.

For the Purchase, Sale, and Supervision of Houses, Estates and Lands, and attending to the wants of Visitors. Address Mr. J. H. KENRICK, Ootacamund.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—THIRD MISTRESS REQUIRED for the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Full information as to the duties, salary, &c., &c., will be furnished on application to the Secretary of the Society, to whom candidates should apply, stating their age, where educated, and their previous experience, also furnishing references as to character, &c.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The PARTNERSHIP, hitherto existing between THOMAS NOWELL and JOSEPH WINDLE, under the Style and Firm of NOWELL and WINDLE, Contractors, Egatpoora, is THIS DAY mutually DISSOLVED.

THOMAS NOWELL.
JOSEPH WINDLE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERITIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the GEORGE III. JUTE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE to CONTRIBUTORIES and OTHERS interested in the above Company.—MONDAY the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock in 11, has been fixed for the hearing of the Summons in this matter before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY in Chambers.—18th February 1871. LEATHES and CRAWFORD,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING and GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES ; Bond or Deliver Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses, Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Colaba Land and Mofussil Press shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal value: each.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	96
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	601
10,000	500	100	8 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	161½
5,000	1,000	all	12 p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par.
6,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300 nil.
40,000	100	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,610
5,000	100	all		Freire Land & Pier Co. Ld.	152
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	270

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	318.3.4	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	257
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	860
1,000	50	all	5 ps.	Mechanics B'dg Co	30
300	2,000	500	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	50	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	415

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Cessation.		
500	75	Jan. '65	Bank of Bombay	29
95	191	Do.	China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	14
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	1,200	1,375	Nov. '64	Back Bay Co.	95
...	1,500	1,447	...	Bl'oy & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10¾d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-87	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 16oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 23.

Campbell, Paymaster, 36th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Rawul Pindee.

Seton, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.

Sheddon, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Deolalee.

Spence, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Jubbulpore.

Briscoe, Captain, 14th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Cawnpore.

Waterfield, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 23.

Champain, Major, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Calcutta.

Werge, Ensign, 2nd Queen's, to rejoin, to Belgaum.

Briggs, Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 23.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. B. Hepburn, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board there, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Captain G. Bramwell, Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Captain W. Battye, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Major B. R. Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Captain A. F. Jones, General List, Bengal Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board there, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant F. H. Jackson, Bombay Infantry, Commandant of H. H. the Gaekwar's Battalion at Dharu, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant E. C. S. Moore, of the Royal Engineers, is raised to increased pay from 14th December 1870.

The furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 645, dated 9th October 1868, to Captain J. G. McRae, Staff Corps, is further extended from the 17th November to the 1st December last.

The unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe granted by G. O. dated 26th January 1869, No. 61, to Surgeon-Major W. Cobham, Assay Master, Bombay Mint, is cancelled from the 4th instant, the date of that officer's return to duty.

Lieutenant F. M. Hunter, Staff Corps, has been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Hathway on leave, or until further orders.

Staff Assistant Surgeon N. R. Wall is brought on the strength of the British troops in the presidency from the 11th February 1871, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The furlough to Europe granted by G. O. dated 25th November 1868, No. 768, to Captain A. Hogg, Staff Corps, is extended to the 21st November last.

The undermentioned medical officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeon from the 10th February 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Assistant Surgeon David Simpson, A.M., M.D.
Assistant Surgeon Henri Jules Blanc, M.D.
Assistant Surgeon John Davies.
Assistant Surgeon William Dynok, B.A.
Assistant Surgeon Edward Sexton, M.D.

Major James Turner Hill, of the Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the 18th February 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following extract from Scinde District Order, dated 4th February 1871, is confirmed:—

Assistant Surgeon Martin being about to proceed to Bombay on duty, Staff Surgeon Thorpe is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate, subject to confirmation, and will take charge of the office during the course of the day.

Captain C. A. Bayley, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

The services of Captain G. R. Goodfellow, Staff Corps, First Assistant Political Resident, Aden, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Captain E. S. Walcott, General List, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed furlough to Europe, for two years, from the date of departure in April next, on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Commissariat Department, consequent on the return of Captain R. T. Clarke, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class, from furlough, to have effect from 6th instant:—

Captain R. T. Clarke, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General, first class.

Major J. Clements, Acting Assistant Commissary General, first class, to revert to the grade of Acting Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Captain A. Phelps, Acting Assistant Commissary General, second class, to revert to the grade of Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class.

Captain W. T. Keays, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class, to revert to the grade of Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Captain J. S. D. Bolton, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class, to revert to the grade of Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class.

The Government of India have sanctioned all musketry ranges required for native regiments being constructed for rifle practice.

Under the authority of the Government of India the painting allowance for a Light Field Battery is reduced from Rs. 34 to Rs. 35.

The Government of India has ruled that when a Warrant Officer is placed under arrest, the head of the department to which he belongs should at once apply to Government for orders whether staff salary shall continue to be passed or be withheld.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The service s of Captain G. R. Goodfellow, First Assistant Political Resident, Aden, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Lieutenant G. E. Hancock returned from the privilege leave of absence for three months granted to him by Notification dated the 23rd November last, and resumed charge of his duties as Acting First Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden, on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Anum Keshavlall Calidas, First Carcoon of Jumboosur, is invested with the powe s of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Broach District.

Mr. A. M. Cantem to be first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Sirsy, in the Canara District, vice Rao Bahadoor Virbhadra Madaollaya, deceased.

Rao Saheb Madhowrow Janoj e to be second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge at Sholapoor, in the Poona District, vice Mr. Cantem.

Captain F. S. Iredell to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednuggur, until Lieutenant-Colonel Jones' return from leave or until further orders.

Captain Iredell is, for such time as he may act as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednuggur, invested with the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of that cantonment.

Mr. E. T. Candy to act temporarily as Joint Judge in the Ahmedabad District. On being relieved of the duties of Joint Judge, Mr Candy will act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandeish, vice Mr. Tagore, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Lyon to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona, for the detached station of Sholapoor, vice Mr. Newnham, or until further orders.

Mr. H. J. Parsons to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Ratnagherry, vice Mr. Naylor, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Ayerst to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Tanna, vice Mr. Lyon, or until further orders, on Mr. Cordeaux's proceeding on furlough.

Mr. M. H. Scott to revert to his appointment as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad on return from leave.

Mr. S. N. Tagore to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Surat, vice Mr. Phillpotts, or until further orders.

Mr. C. B. Izon to act as Judge and Session Judge at Ratnagherry, on Mr. R. W. Hunter's proceeding on furlough, or until further orders.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant to the Honourable J. S. White, Advocate General at Bombay, additional leave of absence for six months without pay.

Rao Saheb Mungeshrao Bulvunt and Mr. Wamonrao Ganesh Bukhle, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Moorbar on the 16th instant, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Mungeshrao Bulvunt received charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Alibag on the 14th instant, after office hours.

Mr. Bhasker Damother, Fourth Judge Bombay Court of Small Causes, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. F. Sheppard to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kaira during the absence of Mr. G. W. Elliot, on medical certificate.

Mr. Ramchunder Amrat Dugle, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Ratnagherry, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, from the 18th ultimo.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen have passed the prescribed examination in the languages set opposite their names:—

Mr. T. Fernandez, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat, Gujarati.

Mr. W. C. Loraine, late Her Majesty's Indian Navy, Hindustani, according to the lower standard.

Mr. James Graves, Hindustani, according to the lower standard.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD FEBRUARY.

London...	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolam Coir bdls	£1 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 12s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Boulay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nomina.	

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Oberon	Towell	Liverpool, Oct. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Forfarshire	Cleaver	Rangoon.
	Napoleon III	Bates	Rangoon.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Malabar Coast.

The ship Allerton, Gales, to Akyab, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Golconda, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb
29 Thurso ..... Patching ..... Liverpool, Aug. 27.
Arundel Castle ..... Steel ..... London, Nov. 1.

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ganges (s), 4 cases cutlery, H B Jejeebhoy.

Ardgowan, 1,000 bundles iron and rod, Morarjee Mooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges (s), 8 cases hock and port wine, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla & Co.

City of Cashmere, 8 cases claret, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla & Co.

India (s), 1 case burgundy, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla & Co.

The Tweed, 50 cases claret, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla & Co; 142 cases perfumery and medicines, Bell, Ventz & Laelius; 60 cases sherry, whiskey, gin, &c., Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Nelson, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

The Tweed, 16 cases provisions, Cursetjee Eduljee.

FROM CLYDE.

City of Cashmere, 25 cases rum, Pochajee Framjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Daphne, 50 bales cotton, Nursingdass Chugunmull; 42 bales cotton, Bhanjee Currumsee; 800 bundles coir yarn, Nanabhoy Manordass.

Bennington, 103 bales cotton, Balabhoy Visbocean; 40 bales wool, and 22 bales cotton, Lalljee Enderjee; 200 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co.

Duke of Edinburgh, 600 bundles gail, Purshotum Naranjee; 100 bales cotton, Lucknidass Damoder.

Maradass, 100 bales cotton, Dwarkadass Muthooradass; 29 bales cotton, Kursondass Topun.

Sir Walter Scott, 70 bales hemp, S S Narrelwala.

Delhi (s), 200 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Beliona (s), 42 bales wool, Megjee Ramjee; 42 bales wool, Hurry Thakersey; 61 bales cotton, Girdhurlall Futuychund; 63 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 2 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 50 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 1 bale cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 50 bales wool, Shewjee Premjee; 1 bale wool, Hurridass Gangjee; 65 bales cotton, Gungaram Buldew; 103 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

City of Brussel (s), 80 bales cotton, G Khuttow; 27 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 50 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 50 bales cotton, Cursondass Goverdhundass.

Ganges (s), 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 3 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi (s), 4 bales silk, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 5 cases cardamoms, A Blaschcek & Co; 100 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co; 50 cases olibanum, Hajeebhoy Laljee.

Nelson, 76 packages Colombo root, and 31 packages shunk shell, Abba Jacub; 50 chests ganjia, Premjee Pestamber.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mima Thomas (s), 150 bales cotton, A Blaschcek & Co.

Delhi (s), 137 bags pepper, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Royal Visitor, 650 bales cotton, A Clason & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Golden City, 10,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

De Ruyter (s), 500 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

Arabia (s), 83 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Delhi (s), 1 bag saltpetre, Jones, Scott & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia (s), 150 slabs tin, Cursondass Nensy; 70 slabs tin, Jewerlall Amiashunker.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar (s), 1,190 pieces sandalwood, Rahimbhoy Alladin; 50 bales cotton, D Rutnagur & Co; 38 bales cotton, Chimyram Jusrage; 30 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy; 60 bales cotton, Co...imbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Behar (s), 21 chests Malwa opium, Nensook Mooltanchand.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		After packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 25	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 27	...	11 A.M.	...	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Mar. 6	...	11 A.M.	...	
China	,, 2	...	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 16	...	6 P.M. 15th		7 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Feb. 25	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the post-age.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	...	February	... 25	Wednesday	...	July	... 22
				Do	...	August	... 9
Do	...	March	... 4	Do	...	do	... 9
Do	...	do	... 11	Do	...	do	... 16
Do	...	do	... 18	Do	...	do	... 23
Do	...	do	... 25	Do	...	do	... 30
Do	...	April	... 1	Do	...	September	... 6
Do	...	do	... 8	Do	...	do	... 13
Do	...	do	... 15	Do	...	do	... 20
Do	...	do	... 22	Saturday	...	do	... 30
Do	...	do	... 29	Do	...	October	... 7
Do	...	May	... 6	Do	...	do	... 14
Do	...	do	... 13	Do	...	do	... 21
Do	...	do	... 20	Do	...	do	... 28
Do	...	do	... 27	Do	...	November	... 4
Wednesday	...	do	... 31	Do	...	do	... 11
Do	...	June	... 7	Do	...	do	... 18
Do	...	do	... 14	Do	...	do	... 25
Do	...	do	... 21	Do	...	December	... 2
Do	...	do	... 28	Do	...	do	... 9
Do	...	July	... 5	Do	...	do	... 16
Do	...	do	... 12	Do	...	do	... 23
Do	...	do	... 16	Do	...	do	... 30

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following are the STATIONS of YACHTS and BOATS in the several RACES at the REGATTA on the 27th inst., as drawn by the Honorary Starters. In taking places, the several Boats will range themselves from No 1 next the Second Flag Ship [Earl Canning] towards the Seamarks, highest numbers next the Seamarks. Yachts and Sailing Boats to start from moorings of their own. For further particulars see Programme.

1ST RACE.—SHIPS' BOATS.

AT 1-30 P.M.

"Tweed" (No 1)	1	Red burgee
"Jordan Water"	2	Blue pennant
"Pearl"	3	White pierced harp
"Lough Darravarh"	4	White pierced red diamond
"Ida"	5	Red pierced white triangle
"Blue Nose"	6	J
"Stalker"	7	Blue and yellow pierced red ball
"Tweed" (No 2)	8	Blue and white red cross swallow-tailed
"Simla"	9	Blue and white red cross
"Mary"	10	No. 5 Marryat's Code

2ND RACE.—LARGE YACHTS.

AT 1-45.

"Rustom"	1	Answering pennant Commercial Code
"Ianthe"	2	Blue burgee pierced yellow lion
"Sea Queen"	3	Blue, yellow, red horizontal burgee
"Augusta"	4	Commodore's pennant, B. Y. Club
"Cinderella"	5	Blue burgee with white cross
"Water Queen"	6	Vice Commodore's pennant, B. Y. Club

3RD RACE.—CUTTERS AND SCHOONERS.

AT 2.

"Sea Bird"	1	Red with white Cross
"Oriental"	2	P. & O. Co.'s flag
"Othello"	3	Red burgee pierced with name
"Tiny"	4	Red pierced white diamond
"Devil's Own"	5	...

4TH RACE.—LATEENS AND SLIDING GUNTERS.

AT 2-15.

"Sibyl"	1	Red pierced with name
"Psyche"	2	P. & O. Co.'s flag
"Erin"	3	Green pierced harp
"Emily"	4	Red and blue horizontal swallow-tailed
"Emerald"	5	Red and white burgee
"Sylph"	6	B. Commercial Code

5TH RACE.—DURBASH BOATS.

AT 2-30.

"William Broadfoot"	1	English Ensign
"Minnie"	2	4th Pennant
"Swift"	3	Blue and white red cross, swallow-tailed
"Live Yankee"	4	Blue and red with white star

ROWING MATCHES.

6TH RACE.—AT 3-30.

Scratch Match between—

"Tweed"..... Blue, white and red cross. } If arranged otherwise no race.
"Tethys"..... White pierced red cross. }

7TH RACE.—DOUBLE-BANKED BOATS.

No entries.

8TH RACE.—5 OR 6 OARED GIGS.

AT 3-45.

Gig of "Tweed"	1	Blue and white red cross
"Faugh-a-Ballagh"	2	Green
"Kathleen"	3	Orange and blue
Mr Osborne's Gig	4	Red, white triangle
Gig of s s "Simla"	5	White with red cross
"Irish Lily"	6	Green
"Tethys"	7	White pierced red cross
"Alice"	8	Blue

HENRY MORLAND,
Honorary Secretary.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LeMESURIER—February 16th, in London, the wife of Henry Peveril LeMesurier, Esq., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MONCK-MASON—February 19th, at Koondurgee, Kulladghee District, the wife of Mr. T. Monck-Mason, Bombay C.S., of a son.

WILLIAMS—February 22nd, at Parell, the wife of Mr. R. K. Williams, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT—HUNGERFORD—February 16th, at Nusseerabad, Rajpootana, by the Rev. Joseph Higgins, M. H. Scott, Bombay Civil Service, to Janie, daughter of R. J. Hungerford, Esq., of Union Hall, Co. Cork.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CRACROFT—February 14th, at Jhelum, the wife of Captain Bernard Cracroft, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GILL—SMITH—February 18th, at the Cathedral, Moorghaatta, by the Rev. H. Shea, S. J., Mr. Joseph Gill, of Manchester, to Caroline, widow of the late Sidney Smith, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

CRANENBURGH—February 18th, at Calcutta, Edwin, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Cranenburgh.

KERR—February 14th, at 9, Middleton Road, Entally, John Kerr, Esq., aged 84 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1871.

THE prospects of a speedy peace are now brighter than ever. From Bordeaux as well as Versailles we receive the most hopeful reports. The important statement now reaches this country by telegraph, that the territorial question—that capital point in the whole negotiations—has been adjusted in a manner favourable to France, and that a day or two ago nothing remained to be settled except the money indemnity. Wisely, however, well-knowing with whom they have to deal, to use Mr. Gladstone's just and famous phrase in 1866, the German Ministers will not let go their hold, but extend the armistice day by day, thereby keeping the weather gauge. If the Bordeaux intelligence may be relied on, it may be inferred that cessions of territory do not extend beyond the Vosges mountains, but that, at the same time, the French agree to withdraw their hostility to the restoration of Luxemburg, by some process yet to be devised, to the German empire. Of course, if the terms of peace are moderate, it will be said that German greed quailed before public opinion; but absurdities of that kind are inevitable. We have always held that the probabilities are in favour of moderate terms, because the statesmen at the head of Germany are men of great practical ability, neither theorists nor dreamers. Count von Bismarck is essentially a moderate man, by which we do not mean a man of half measures, but a man who distinctly sees what it is expedient and what it is not expedient to do; what will and what will not accomplish the object of a war forced upon his Government—to wit, the consolidation and security of German unity. Because he is a practical man and a man of insight he sees so clearly that, whatever may be the conditions of peace, the policy of France will be in the future essentially what it has been in the past, at least since the reign of Louis XIV., we should say since the reign of Henry IV. To the rest of Europe it matters very little whether the form of government in France be mouarchical or republican; since King, Emperor, President, Convention, whatever power may reign, will have to act out the spirit of the nation.

And it is high time there should be peace. No nation was ever more completely beaten. Prudence would have dictated a peace after Sedan, but a nation has a right to act on higher motives, and we cannot blame Gambetta or Trochu for trying the experiment of saving the nation which the Bonapartists had sacrificed. Most shameful is it to make a scapegoat of General Trochu, who, so far as we can judge from the imperfect evidence at the disposal of the public, did all that could be done with the raw levies of Paris. But when the history of the war comes to be dispassionately written, we fear the glowing eulogiums showered upon Gambetta's scratch army will prove to have very slight foundations; and we believe the truth will be seen that no *levée en masse*, or huddling together of impromptu troops, can maintain a contest with deliberately and skilfully trained soldiers, led by the best taught officers in the world. It was the conditions of the siege of Paris that prevented the Red Prince and his colleague from dispersing the armies of D'Aurelle de Paladines and Chanzy; the quality of the French army would not have enabled it to stand a week against a resolute and independent attack. The lesson of the war, though no new lesson, is the comparative uselessness of armies of men opposed to armies of soldiers; and this is the lesson that England has to learn and to profit by.

The colour of the new Government is decidedly moderate, not to say Orleanist. The nomination of the Duke of Broglie to the post of ambassador to London is even more marked than the presence of M. Dufaure and M. Thiers in the Cabinet. The chances of a restoration seem to be immensely increased since the negotiations began; but the difficulties in the way of that step are so great that a republic, for some considerable time, appears to be the most likely form of government. Nevertheless, no one would stake anything on a prediction of the next move in French politics. Stability in that country is just as unlikely now as it has been for a century—or centuries.

IF Mr. George Trevelyan moved an abstract resolution applying the five years rule to the office of Commander-in-Chief, he made a mistake in tactics, and deserved his defeat. The five years rule is a very good one, as a rule, but it would be absurd not to recognize the fact that there are exceptional men and exceptional offices The rule ensures or should ensure opportunities of serving on the Staff to a large number of officers, and that is its merit, but it could not be properly applied to positions where a certain continuity and steadfastness of method and management are most desirable. If an officer, highly placed, even most highly placed like the Commander-in-Chief, becomes fossilized or manifestly unfit from other causes, the responsibility of retaining him in his place rests with the Queen's Ministers. It would be undesirable that this serious responsibility should be, in any degree, lessened. Suppose we had a von Moltke and a von Roon to fill in our system the relative places they occupy in Germany, how foolish it would be to get rid of them at the end of a given period. The House of Commons would have shown that it had changed its nature and traditions absolutely if it had agreed to an abstract resolution declaring that there should be no fixity of tenure at the Horse Guards. The remedy for incompetency in that great department must be found in a strict enforcement of ministerial responsibility. The non-permanency resolution, a clumsy mode of attacking the Duke of Cambridge, can only be regarded as an attempted censure of the Government; but the eighty-three votes represent, probably, radical distrust of Royal Dukes, more than a want of confidence in the Ministry, or any well-founded desire to improve our military institutions. By taking a false issue, Mr. Trevelyan has secured a false, or at least an equivocal vote; and has done material damage to the cause he has warmly espoused. We have written on the assumption that the telegram gives a correct statement of the motion. It is open to the interpretation that the resolution moved was a direct, and not an indirect attack on the Duke of Cambridge; and if it was of that nature, it was equally unwise. The Duke of Cambridge administers a system over which, not being a strong man, he has little control; he has not done anything or left undone anything, regard being had to the system, deserving dismissal; and a direct or indirect attack on him was an improper and mischievous proceeding.

One man, or rather hero, voted against the grant of a dowry to the Princess Louise! The scene in the House must have been amusing when the division was called, since while 354 "Ayes" trooped out on one side of the Speaker's chair, only a solitary but sturdy "No" would have been visible stealing forth on the other. It is possible indeed that there were three dissentients, that is enough to furnish "tellers," and if so, there were of course two tellers to one voter. When there is only a single dissentient we are not learned enough in House of Commons practice to say what is done or how "tellers" are provided. In due time the name of the one man will reach us, but surely he deserved telegraphic honours. Was he a Scot, and hereditary foe of the Campbells, or was he the successor of Mr. Joseph Hume and the "Wiscount" Williams?

THE following telegram has been received from General Bouchier (Cachar):—"The red flag was put up by Edgar, who is all safe; fed by Looshais. Lightfoot will be with him on Monday (20th)." Lightfoot is the name of the officer who had been sent with escort and supplies for Edgar.

THE two-days' contest for the gold medal of the Calcutta Golf Club came to an end on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Mudie having gone the rounds with the fewest number of strokes, viz. 41 on the first day, and 42 on the second, was the victor—Mr. Macnair making a good second with a score of 43 on each day.

IT is directed in the "Bombay Government Gazette" that a junior Civil Servant who may fail to pass in his departmental examination, shall not be entitled to his travelling allowance, unless it be certified by the Central Committee for Departmental Examination that his progress was such as to entitle him to that allowance.

THE "Grammar of the Sindhi Language, as compared with the North Indian vernaculars," compiled by Dr. Trumpp (now employed upon the translation of the Sikh *Granth*), is, we observe, being printed at the expense of the Indian Government at Leipsic, and may be expected in the course of the next two or three months.

THE telegraphic conference will meet in May or June next, and the "Englishman" suggests that if the Government of England and India would exert themselves to impress upon the Turkish authorities at that time the advantage, may, the necessity, of remedying the mismanagement on their lines, they would secure the back of the business.

THE following business is to be brought forward at the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council to-day:—

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen to move that the bill to define and amend the law relating to contracts, sale of moveables, indemnity and guarantee, bailment, agency and partnership be re-committed.

2. The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell to move for leave to introduce a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to pensions.

3. Also to present the report of the select committee on the bill for the registration of assurances.

"IT is much to be regretted," remarks the "Englishman," "that the financial measures of Government are invariably brought forward in the Legislative Council at the close of the session. So far as the budget is concerned, we admit that this is to a certain extent inevitable. It is of course impossible that the Finance Minister can accurately tell whether he has a surplus or a deficit till the actual expenditure of eight or nine months of the year is known; and the financial statement is necessarily put off to the last possible moment. But there is no reason why other financial measures should not be introduced at an earlier period. In less than two months the session will have closed; and up to the present time no indication has been given to the public of the course which the Supreme Government intend to pursue with regard to the all-important question of local taxation. Bills have, we believe, been prepared for imposing local taxes upon Oudh, the North-West, Central Provinces, and the Punjab: and it is most desirable that ample time should be given for the discussion of these bills, before they are summarily passed into law. There is no subject which requires greater consideration than this question of local taxation; and it will be a great calamity to the Empire if the people, who are to be affected by these taxes, have no opportunity of making their sentiments and wishes known to the Council. It is a very serious business to legislate in the dark upon so vital a subject. A measure which may work well in

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 21st February, was 338, being 8 more than in the preceding week, 28 more than the total of the week ending 22nd February 1870, and 16 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 242 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerve System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accidents & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified below).	Total Reported Births exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
Fort, Southern	2,458	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	17	9
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	1	2	6	2	...	...	17	9
Esplanade	7,969	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
Market	75,402	2	9	...	2	3	...	...	20	...
Mandwee	41,457	1	7	...	2	5	...	...	17	18
Chuckla	41,442	...	10	...	1	2	...	...	19	17
Oomburkhanee	63,028	...	12	1	3	4	4	...	32	18
Dongree	60,259	...	7	...	1	4	...	...	21	9
Bhoiestalao	71,750	1	4	1	3	2	...	...	13	19
Phuttuswaree	22,523	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
Bhoolehwar	50,252	2	5	1	1	3	...	...	16	21
Kharatalao	23,454	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	10	12
Koombarwara	23,980	...	7	...	2	5	...	...	15	14
Khetwaree	29,177	...	3	...	3	4	1	...	13	11
Girgaum	21,505	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	5
Chanputee	6,184	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	5	5
Walkeshwar	10,034	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	5	2
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mazagon	21,784	2	4	...	1	3	...	...	14	3
Parwaree	9,462	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	6	6
Kamathepoora	84,572	4	19	1	3	2	2	...	30	33
Parel	7,002	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	6	4
Sewree	5,042	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sion	12,078	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	7	4
Mahim	19,450	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	5	5
Worlee	10,211	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	8
Harbour	34,952	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	3	16	...
Bombay	816,562	15	92	14	22	42	34	11	338	242
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		27	142	5	24	65	42	5	351	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes :—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerve System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including cases not specified below).	Total Reported Births exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	4	...	2	3	...	...	12	5
Brahmin	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	7	1
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu	1	2	...	1	3	...	...	7	...
Hindoo of other Caste	1	39	7	23	36	10	7	149	134
Hindoo out-caste	...	5	1	1	5	6	...	25	9
Mussulman	5	29	2	1	9	3	2	55	54
Parsee	1	2	2	1	3	5	1	24	21
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Native-Christian	1	4	1	2	...	3	...	13	8
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	6	3
Negro-African	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	2
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	15	92	14	32	62	34	11	338	242
Corresponding week 1870	7	94	37	54	46	7	7	340	62

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 23rd Feb., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 23rd Feb., 1-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 22nd Feb., 8-36 P.M.; via Turkey, 22nd Feb., 11-5 A.M. America, via Russia, 23rd Feb., 5-12 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

THE BACK BAY COMPANY.

THE Secretary of State, we hear, has approved of the proceedings of the Indian Government relative to the settlement of the debt of the Back Bay Reclamation Company to the State, on the understanding that the Bombay "Special Fund," to which the amount has been directed to be debited, will be credited the sums, with any profits realized from the land conveyed by the Company.—*Indian Daily News*, Feb. 21.

BUNDER FEES.

AN order in yesterday's *Government Gazette* defines, under section 1 of Bombay Act V. of 1870, the limits of the Government bunders, wharves, landing places, piers or hards in the city of Bombay, at which fees will (in supersession of all existing scales of fees) be levied on and from 1st March 1871, for the purposes stated in the said section, and fixes the fees to be so levied.

Mr. John Ryan is appointed, under section 2, to collect all fees leviable under the Act.

INSOLVENTS.

PETITIONS have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act XI. Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Girdhur Veerchund, Bhajoo Veerchund, and Veerchund Gunput, who lately traded as piece goods dealers, under the name and firm of Girdhur Veerchund.

Rana Rooda and Jeewa Rana, potters.

Atmaram Raghoba, a clerk in the service of Mr. R. J. Abraham.

Sorabjee Cowasji, an English writer.

Hillel Moosjee, a servant in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Laljee Vusonjee, a share broker and merchant.

Vitul Mucoondsett, Gunput Trimbuck, Pandoo Gunsett, Balcrustna Hursett, Babajee Trimbucksett, and Madoo Balsett, goldsmiths.

Monajee Goinajee, a dealer in fruits.

Maloo Nowjee, Posibaee his wife, Dhodoo Rama, Baloo Ramjee, and Junabaee, widow of the late Ramjee Gopal, unemployed.

Casidass Ravishunkar, a Gujarathi writer.

Tricum Veljee and Purbat Munsey, who lately traded as general merchants in partnership with Dhunjee Heerjee, Khessy Mugon and Ramdass Damjee, under the name and firm of Anundjee Dhunjee & Co.

Hardress Crispin Pires, a clerk.

Culianjee Canjee, a brazier.

Huridass Damodhur, a writer.

Memon Alloo Jakeria (alias Aba Ebram), a general merchant.

Mahomed Essack and Tayee Hoossein Chand, fruit-sellers.

Manockjee Cowasjee and Shapoorjee Cowasjee, carpenters.

Kalkadass Jingoo, a dealer in sweetmeats.

Rustomjee Bapoojee, a broker.

Ludha Manjee, who lately traded as a dealer in hardware, in partnership with Sewjee Shamjee, under the name of Ludha Dewjee, now a Gujarathi writer.

Hemajee Balajee, a dealer in hay.

Kurim Vulud Bapoobhai, a farrier.

Asabaee, woman, unemployed.

Mahomed Dossa and Abdoola Dossa, dyers.

Jamsetjee B imjibhoy, a liquor-seller.

Jetsey Avaria, Sowsey Khaisey, and Govindjee Luckhumsey, who lately traded as general merchants in partnership with Dewsay Maya, Nursey Tejpal, Canjee Mooljee, and Chutoorbhooj Khimjee, under the name and firm of Chapsey Anundjee & Co.

Tajoo Rajmud, Lalloo Tajoo, Dosun Mamonjee, and Jeewa Nooza, bullock hackery-drivers.

Curson Purgamund, tile and brickmaker.

Jumal Tyab and Esack Tyab, unemployed.

LEAVE.

THE following extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India; to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 27th January 1871, is published, with reference to G. G. O. No. 222 of 1864, G. G. O. No. 785 of 1869, G. G. O. No. 465 of 1870, and G. G. O. No. 62 of 1871 :—

"The General Order of 1864 was published before the overland transport service was established, and it granted to officers required to proceed by sea on medical certificate a free passage from any stations 'beyond sea' at which they may be stationed or employed and back to their stations on return from such leave. Practically, at that time, officers were required to repair to their own presidencies before embarkation on leave to Europe or elsewhere.

"3. The term 'beyond sea' was limited in the case of the Madras Presidency to 'foreign' service stations, and in the Bombay Presidency to 'stations not easily accessible unless by sea, or in proceeding to and from which the sea route is always adopted.'

"4. The later General Order, viz., No. 1109 of 1868, however, applies only to officers proceeding on duty or sick leave who are required to go to Bombay for embarkation in one of Her Majesty's troop ships, with the privilege of free passage by rail for themselves and families. This order, I am to observe, was in no way intended to cancel the provisions of the General Order of 1864, but on the contrary to enhance its advantages.

"5. In operation the two rules would act thus: an officer at a station 'beyond sea' would, if he came within the provisions of both, obtain free passages either to Bombay itself, or, according to circumstances, to the nearest port by which Bombay could be reached by rail, or free railway passage to the nearest port by which Bombay could be reached by sea only. Or an officer of the Bengal or Madras army stationed at Rangoon would be entitled to free sea passage to Calcutta or Madras and free rail passage from Calcutta to Bombay, or if a Madras officer, to free rail passage to Beypore, and then to free sea passage to Bombay.

"6. In such case, the conditions as to the conveyance of an officer's family will, so far as the sea voyage is concerned, strictly follow the earlier order No. 317 of 1864.

"7. To the extent above indicated the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the extension of the order to Warrant Officers."

ACTION ABOUT A DOG.

A CASE came on yesterday at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, 2nd Judge, in which Mr. George Warwick Grant sued Mr. Joshua Chapman, inspector of police, for the recovery of Rs. 200, being the value of a bull dog. Mr. Manisty appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant appeared in person. The facts of the case are briefly these :—The plaintiff, who was engaged by Government in connection with the Abyssinian Railway, prior to his leaving Bombay entrusted the dog to the care of a friend, Mr. Duffy. After some time it was lost sight of by this gentleman, and after passing from the ownership of one person to another, ultimately came into the possession of the defendant. After the return of the plaintiff to Bombay, he, hearing that his dog was in the possession of the defendant, called upon him and demanded possession, but his demand was not complied with. Hence the present action. The defendant, in his examination, admitted his being aware that Grant had been the owner, but how, or by what means, he became dispossessed of the dog, he knew not, as the party who gave it to him, one Mr. Spiller, informed him that he had got it from Mr. R. Lowe as a present. This last gentleman being at the present time away in England, none of the witnesses, nor defendant, was able to say how he (Mr. Lowe) got possession. The Judge, on the evidence adduced, decided for the defendant. Mr. Manisty, at the conclusion of the case, protested against the verdict. The case comes on again, we believe, on Tuesday before the Full Court.

PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA TO LIVERPOOL.

THE following passengers have left Calcutta per s.s. Brazilian for Liverpool :—

Mrs Morris; Mr Steans; Mrs Steans; Mr I G Lewellyn; Mr Hallahan; Mrs Hallahan; two Masters Hallahan; Miss Cooper; Mrs Hosmer, two Misses Hosmer; Mrs Weeks, two children and European servant; Mr D Foulis; Mr W Jones; Mr A Leins; Mr A Finlayson; Mr T Longman; Mr J J Purdon; Miss Cooper's nurse; and Mr Murry.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I note in your columns a report said to be laid before the Governor-General of India by Mr. Gilbert Elliot on the capabilities of Australia furnishing horses for India, and as I have long studied this question in all its different bearings, and have myself been an importer, I trust you will allow me space for a few remarks thereon. The report is a long one, and my remarks therefore are also lengthy.

First, then, as to whether two officers and a veterinary moving as occasion required could purchase at £20 a-head; and I say at once *yes*; but others would do it for half the money without the cost of the officers to Government. Nor would the veterinary be able to examine wild unbroken colts. They can hardly do it now *after* the voyage. And I need only adduce the trial Government gave *that* plan during the mutiny when poor Colonel Robins, the then Government Remount Agent, brought himself to grief, and made the fortune of two grasping speculators handing to Government in exchange a lot of horses, half of which were worse than those cast (out of 200 sent us on one occasion for remounts, 98 were at once rejected). Then again as to his summary of prices, he is wofully wrong in the second item. You can easily get horses driven by stockmen 2 to 300 miles for 5s. a-head and less; if a large number, to the receiving paddocks, where the charge would be 2s. a-month for grazing, and I know I could contract with one of the best breakers to break these thoroughly quiet to saddle at £1 per head, and saddle and harness at 30s.; this gives a much better chance to the horse on board.

The summary would thus stand—

Cost of horse, say, (and he can be got for that)	£	15	0	0
Cost of paddock three months 6s., shipping 6s., attendance 10s.	„	1	2	0
Freight to India, say, average	„	14	0	0
Food and groom, say	„	6	10	0
Maximum with sundries, say, £38	„	36	12	0

delivered in Bombay, which is always the dearest market as to Freight; and there will remain to add to this, medicine for each ship, say £20, and the risk to the shipper of deaths. Mr. Elliot is therefore quite right in saying Government can get whatever quantity of horses they require of the right stamp, allowing for a profit to the shipper for less than the Government estimate, if they go the right way to work. Again, Mr. Elliot errs when he says Australians are spongy-boned useless horses. From my own experience of them in India during the mutiny, I speak and I say we found them superior to Country Stud, Cape or Arab bred horses. I speak of a similar class to what comes up now. Mr. Elliot says a Madras Commission reported lately against employing Australian horses, and yet only recently I myself took ten, a fair average sample of a shipment, to a large cavalry station in the Madras presidency, and they were passed by many old experienced cavalry officers and veterinarians as far superior to anything they ever had sent, as a rule, for *officers' chargers*, far less *simple remounts*, and yet these same horses in *this* presidency were said by the Remount Agent to whom they were all offered, to be useless and coarse. In the Madras presidency they had the advantage of having landed a couple of months and of being trimmed up a little. (This makes all the difference: all men, though good judges otherwise, have not the gift of seeing what a horse will make into.) They are now being used as officers' chargers, and much envied are the possessors. I mention this to show how men differ in their opinion of horse flesh and how difficult to buy for one man, and hence how much better the horse system of allowing commanding officers of regiments to purchase each for his own corps, thus obtaining uniformity in make, size, and colour.

We now come to studs, and Mr. Elliot is correct in saying they have utterly failed. Why? because they have been conducted on so expensive a scale and with so numerous a staff; but I feel confident that studs could be established in India by Government or private enterprize on the Australian principle, where as good horses could be bred *at less cost* and with a much fairer chance of coming to maturity FIT. They would have feed and water all the year round; no four months' cold, bleak, wet weather; no three months' semi-starvation and want of water, as the Australians would. They would be more familiarized with man, and therefore lose the character they now bear of intractability, and they would go to their work, when wanted, acclimatized—and a country unlimited in size fit for such a purpose could be easily obtained from, or thus utilized by the enterprising Sir Salar Jung, at little cost.

Good entries cost money all know. Well bred, roomy mares in plenty can be had in Australia for such a purpose, and could be landed at Vizagapatam and driven, as in Australia, to the ground selected and prepared for them by fencing or even without it. Grass sufficient during the season could be cut for them and stored to help them over the very hot weather, and water is abundant. Would they get this in Australia? We come now to where in Australia would it be best to purchase for such a purpose, and to any one knowing Australia well it scarce requires consideration. "New South Wales," I speak as a "Victorian," and knowing *all* the colonies, therefore unprejudiced. The New South Wales horses are a cleaner, larger-boned horse, and fitter for the purpose, as a rule, and Victoria and all the colonies have had to acknowledge it. The West Australian horses are, on the contrary, generally acknowledged to bear the palm the other way. Witness the two cargoes landed here. Well, this compensates for the difference of 2,000 miles in distance a matter of a week at most. No; once on board a few days more or less, if properly fed and attended, are nothing. I would submit also that Government if they would contract with one or two men to supply them a certain number of horses yearly, could easily get them at two and three-year olds, and they could run them, as in Australia, at little cost, for one or even two years, and thus have them in condition to go to work, and that thoroughly acclimatized, and there is no reason why they should not be handled and broken in that time.

In conclusion, I may say Mr. Elliot's remark about Mr. Ross (viz. "preposterous") would equally apply to his West Australian scheme, as he would soon discover. Only lately double freight was offered for ships to go north of Geograph Bay, not for live stock even, and neither that nor any other inducement could persuade any captain to accept freights. Again, there is only one season in the year when ships could load, and that a short one north of Geograph Bay, and even then you would be necessitated to put them aboard in lighters, and any one knows what that risk is. Government's cheapest way would be to contract for a certain class of horse to be passed by one man in each presidency (whose style of horse could be easily ascertained), or much better by commanding officers of regiments, and to take them off the contractors' hands immediately after arrival and to establish a depôt to receive them in on landing, thus saving the contracting parties expense of long feeding and the heavy item of Rs. 34 per head they now have to pay for commission, and I have no hesitation in saying that they will then get what they want for £45 per head. I myself would gladly contract for a given number yearly for three years, finding ample security to fulfil it at that rate. I shall be glad to enter into any discussion with Mr. Elliot and to forward him my address (should he apply to you for it). He is the first man almost in India of late years who has given the Australian horse (I don't mean weed) his due, and had he liked he might, I think, have added, "If kindly treated or broken, especially after being bred on farms or near homesteads, they are quite as docile, if not more so than the Arab of the present day."—I am, &c.,

Bombay, 22nd February. STOCKWHIP.

THE INQUEST REGARDING MOROBA CANOBA'S DEATH.

PECULIAR HINDOO NOTIONS THEREAT.

THE Coroner's inquest regarding the death of the Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba and his wife was further proceeded with on Wednesday and yesterday. Two witnesses were examined, the evidence of Dr. Anunta Chundroba being of rather an interesting character, and that of the blind man examined yesterday being, perhaps, amusing.

(MR. MOROBA'S SON.)

Hurrybhao or Narayen Morojee, son of the deceased being recalled, deposed as follows :—When I and my sisters went to the bungalow we had found Salloobaee at the well, and she went back with us to the bungalow. We sat on the steps in front of Salloobaee's room. There was a police sepoy in the verandah in front of Salloobaee's room, the door of which was open. The door between Salloobaee's room and the sitting room was shut, and I believe locked, as afterwards I saw a sahib unlock it. After I had been sitting on the steps of the bungalow for about a quarter of an hour, I saw Soonderjee, my father's metha, arrive in a buggy. Soonderjee got out of the buggy and went towards the well. Khunderao approached him and spoke to him, but I could not hear what he said. I saw Khunderao wave his hand, and immediately afterwards Soonderjee came to the bungalow. Ramdeen, our sepoy, came with him. The police sepoy was on the steps. Soonderjee and Ramdeen went in alone into Salloobhai's room. The police sepoy did not prevent them. My sister Jejeebaee had the key of the door—I don't know who locked it—and Soonderjee asked for the key and took it and unlocked the door. Soonderjee or Ramdeen went into the room alone. In a minute together they returned, bringing with them a blanket which I had seen on a chair in the room on the 18th; nothing else. I don't know whether they locked the room between the sitting room and Salloobaee's room. No one went in after that until Mr. Bailey came and entered about a quarter of an hour after. I don't know where he got the key. There were always papers on my father's desk in the sitting room. After the blanket had been taken away, I did not see any one enter the room until Mr. Bailey came and entered. Some of my father's friends went in with Mr. Bailey.

A great many questions were put by the jury as to whether the witness knew of any papers, supposed to have been left by deceased accounting for his death, and had seen any one enter the house who might possibly have carried them off: but the boy said he knew nothing of any paper, described the visits of several Hindoo gentlemen, some of them members of the jury and relatives of the deceased, and said none of them had been in the room before Mr. Bailey, superintendent of police.

The Coroner expressed his satisfaction with the manner in which the boy had given his evidence, and said his father, who was unfortunately now dead, was a man of very great eminence who had done good services to Government and who was respected by all classes of the European community. He, the Coroner, had a very great regard for Mr. Moroba.

(DR. ANUNTA CHUNDROBA.)

Dr. Anunta Chundroba, sub-assistant surgeon and local superintendent of vaccination, Kalbadevi Road, then deposed—I have known Mr. Moroba Canoba for about twenty years, intimately for the last five years, and have been his usual medical attendant for the last three or four years. I have known Bhoolecbaee, Mr. Moroba's wife, for about four years. I had not had any conversation with Mr. Moroba for about three months before his death, and consider that up to the last time I saw him he was a person of sound mind. During the last two years he has been sane, I should say, but very eccentric, doing many things he would never have done before. For instance, his driving about in an open carriage with an African girl, was a thing he never would have done before. He did so about a year and a-half ago; and in every way he made himself appear as he never did before. Another proof of eccentricity was his way of giving expression to sentiments,—his passionateness and excitement even at trifles,—and then his using indecent words, as he never did before. Of course the words were not grossly indecent, but still for all practical purposes and for his position they were so. He has used them on more than one occasion in my presence. Another instance was his making a great deal of fuss about a coppersmith widow who was his mistress, and his introducing her to his friends who went to see him. I can't mention other instances; there was this and that, and in the general tone I have observed a decided change come over him during the last two years. Mr. Moroba was a man of about fifty-five years of age. From early youth he had been in Government employment, and he had held positions of great trust and responsibility under Government. He had received from Government as recognition of his services the honorary title of Rao Bahadoor.

By the Coroner—Do you know for a fact that during the last two years of his life he had great anxiety? Has he ever spoken to you about matters oppressing him—about his private affairs?—A. No, the only serious conversation I had with him was before his marriage.

Q. He has been recognized during the last four or five years as a leader among the Hindoo community, has he not?—A. Not among the whole community, but among the Pathare Purvoes.

Q. And in order to prove the sincerity of his convictions as to what was right, he in March last married a widow, Bhoolecbaee, did he not?—A. Yes.

Q. To show the sincerity of his convictions regarding the cruelty of the present system that obtains among Hindoos of keeping girls widows all their lives?—A. Yes.

The Coroner—We have had a case, which I shall have occasion to refer to—a marked instance of the cruelty of the Hindoo widow system. A witness was here and gave evidence who did not even remember the name of her husband. He died when she was six or seven years old, and she did not even remember his name. With regard to Mr. Moroba's marriage, was there anything eccentric? I think it is in my remembrance, and I ask you if it is in your remembrance, that Mr. Moroba put an advertisement in the daily papers. Did you consider that eccentric?

Witness—I consider even that eccentric—the way the advertisement was worded, and the peculiar conditions that were attached to it with regard to the age of the party, her applying to him, as to her being without children, and so forth.

The Coroner—Well, I don't know; I don't consider the latter at all eccentric—a man may be anxious to marry a widow, but not to be saddled with other persons' children. (A laugh). Well, you think the wording of the advertisement eccentric?

Witness—To my mind at least it was. The sound to my ears is so. Mr. Moroba was a very determined man and nothing would turn him from his purpose when he had once made up his mind. I consider that though he was sufficiently sane to manage his own affairs, yet that his mind was to a certain degree unstrung and his mental powers rather off the balance. I consider that he was in such a state as not to be perfectly responsible for his actions, and if he committed suicide, I should say that he must have done so when in a state of temporary insanity. I do not think that a Hindoo widow who consents to marry again must necessarily be possessed of great strength of mind. I, as a Hindoo, know that the widow re-marriage question had been discussed among all classes of Hindoos, and it was, and is, generally known that excommunication from caste would follow any such act.

The Coroner—Do you know if Bhoolecbaee was a woman of strong mind?—A. I can't speak as to that, one does not know these things so easily in a lady.

Q. But would you or not have considered it a proof of strength of character, if, against all the traditions of her race for centuries, she resolved to marry, knowing that that would lead to excommunication from her caste?—A. I can't say, for her condition may have been very bad, and she may have thought it a relief to get out of it. She did not care, possibly, for the opinion of her people, but would like to show her strength of mind and what she could do.

Q. But would not a widow who would consent to be the first to re-marry, require great strength of mind?—A. Well, I do not think so, she may or may not have. Much would depend on the circumstances—whether she was a loser in changing her position.

The Coroner—Of course I am a European and cannot estimate so well as you what penalty it would incur, but it would strike me as a European, knowing the customs somewhat of the natives, that if doing a certain act would prevent father, mother, sisters or wife from eating with me or holding any relation with me, I would consider it would require great strength of character in order to do so.

Witness—But if she knew her husband would be in her favour then she would not feel the consequences; and under these circumstances there would be no strength of mind required.

The Coroner—Well we wont press you on that point. But you are a Hindoo as well as a doctor, and you know there was a great opposition on the part of Hindoos against widows remarrying, and you know the penalty of excommunication was to be imposed?

Witness—Excommunication formerly had some meaning.

The Coroner—Is not excommunication from caste a fearful punishment on a Hindoo?

Witness—It used to be, but cannot be so now.

The Coroner—Excommunication from caste is really no punishment at all?

Witness—In fact there is no excommunication at all now.

The Coroner—Is it not a punishment to have one's corpse carried by Mhars?

Witness—Yes that would be the greatest disgrace possible.

The Coroner—Mind you I cannot enter into that as a European, because I believe the Mhar is just as good as myself—I believe all men are equal in the sight of God Almighty—but, I take it, in your community you would view it as a great punishment from the effect it would have on your *manes*?

Witness—It would.

The Coroner—That would follow excommunication from caste at the present day?

Witness—If the caste was undivided that would be so, but there are two sections in most castes now-a-days.

The Coroner—Which do you belong to?

Witness—The Shenvi—Dr. Bhau Daji's. Now-a-days there are two sections in each community almost—one the reformers and the other the non-reformers.

The Coroner—Well we wont call them that, but the old conservatives of ancient customs.

Witness—Yes; we wish to stick to our forefathers' customs.

The Coroner—Do you know whether among the Purvoes in Bombay there is a large number of gentlemen who belong to the reforming party?

Witness—Yes; it is very large indeed.

The Coroner—It is not in the possession of the Court, but the son said Bhoolecbaee had to be carried to the grave by Mhars.

Witness—He might say anything, but what was the fact?—As a matter of fact she was carried by Purvoes who belonged to the caste, and some of them were relatives of Mr. Moroba.

The Coroner—Then you say that excommunication would not be so serious a matter now as formerly?

Witness—Certainly not.

The Coroner—Is it not the case that the supporters of reform would not eat with, or enter into communion with, persons who had been excommunicated?

Witness—If they belong to the rest of the caste.

The Coroner—Do you think a supporter of reform would eat with a person excommunicated from the caste?

Witness—To my knowledge persons have done so with Mr. Moroba Canoba.

The Coroner—They sent a paper saying they would eat with him, but unfortunately when the day of the marriage was coming off they did not.

Witness—That was in public, but in private they did afterwards, and that is known to the caste.

The Coroner—I am not sure your evidence is very valuable, but I want to ask you whether, supposing Bhoolecbaee—I am merely giving a supposed case, not saying it was the fact—had known Mr. Moroba had made up his mind to destroy himself, what would have been her prospects of happiness afterwards if she had consented to live?

Witness—To my mind it appears she would not have been in a worse position than before her marriage with Mr. Moroba. If anything she would have been better provided for in maintenance, clothing, &c., than she would have been before her marriage. With her first husband she was not happy.

The Coroner—You mean to say she would have gone back to the same state of misery as she was in before her marriage with Mr. Moroba?

Witness—Certainly it would have been the same sort of misery. There is only one qualification,—persons offended at Mr. Moroba might not have been her friends. Bhoolecbaee lived unhappily with her former husband, Wasoodew Ragoonath. I knew him to be a man given up to vices. I think she was about twenty years old when he died, and after his death she lived a life of great misery—as all Hindoo widows do. I have attended her as a medical man. I never had any conversation with her except regarding her ailments. Mr. Moroba always spoke of Bhoolecbaee with great affection. She was very fond of him. I can understand that if Mr. Moroba Canoba had made up his mind to commit suicide Bhoolecbaee might have consented to do the same out of her love to him. I have heard that the arms of each of the deceased were found clasped round the other's bodies. I do not believe that the arms of the deceased persons would have remained in that position had they been put so after death. If their arms were found in that position they must have been put so before death. Persons need not necessarily struggle under water, who are in the act of drowning.

Several questions were here put by the jury, in reply to which witness said that he considered it a mark of eccentricity in an old man of Mr. Moroba's position, especially when some of his friends, reformers, who were his best wishers, had persuaded him against it.

The Coroner—Was it also a mark of determination?

Witness—Yes.

A Juror—Do you know where Bhoolecbaee lived after the death of her first husband?

Witness—She lived sometimes with her father, sometimes with her mother-in-law.

A Juror—How do you know she lived in misery?

Witness—I have said she lived the usual misery of a Hindoo widow—not being allowed to come into society at times of festivities, and being made to work like a menial servant. That was what I meant in saying she had to live the miserable life of a Hindoo widow. I refer to the usual drudgery only; I do not know any specific unusual cruelty.

A Juror—The doctor has told us Mr. Moroba was an eccentric man, and one of a strong mind. Was he one who would listen to reason?

Witness—He did not to my knowledge change his mind on any subject.

A Juror—Do you not consider it a mark of strength of mind, for a woman particularly, to run the risk of excommunication from her caste?

Witness—No. I do not know any reason why a woman should feel excommunication from caste more than a male member of the Hindoo community, especially if she had a protector.

The Coroner—These are all matters of opinion, not of fact, on which the jury are as capable of forming an opinion as Dr. Anunta is. They are merely matters of opinion and therefore unless there is something material I may remark,—though I do not wish at all to stop you from asking more questions,—that there is a deal more work to go through and that you are as able as the witnesses to form an opinion on these matters as affecting a Hindoo community.

A Juror—The doctor has told us that he thought it was eccentric in Mr. Moroba to marry a young Hindoo widow against the advice of his best friends who were also reformers. Does he know that is correct?

Witness—If it is understood this advice was given in my presence I must say it was not so, but Mr. Moroba told me himself he was dissuaded from marrying at all by the Hon. Mr. Tucker. He said there were others, Europeans and natives. He did not name them, but told me distinctly of Mr. Tucker. He did not mention names of any Pathare friends in particular, but spoke generally.

A Juror—Did you ever see Mr. Moroba in a state in which you could say he was insane?

Witness—No, but I should not, during the last two years, have been surprised at hearing that he had become insane. I last prescribed for him about two-and-a-half years ago, but I did so for Bhoolecbaee about two or three months after her marriage.

A Juror here put some other questions as to whether the witness had been superseded as Mr. Moroba's medical attendant. In reply to the Coroner the juror said he did not mind the witness' feelings so much as his own satisfaction; and the Coroner stopped the examination. The same juror was then to ask as to Bhoolooabaee's relatives to show, he said, that she was as happy after her husband's death as before and not so miserable as the witness might have led them to infer.

The Coroner said he did not see that that had any bearing on the case. He supposed there was no doubt that all Hindoo widows lived a life of drudgery—that they did not go out and enjoy themselves as they did when married women.

The Juror—But it would show this was not an extraordinary case.

The Coroner—The witness has already said so; he merely wishes to say that all Hindoo widows live a wretched miserable life—and that, I suppose, is according to your knowledge, is it not?

The Juror—It is so.

The Coroner—And Mr. Moroba determined to show—and I trust, speaking as an individual, other Hindoos will show—that that unnatural life would not be allowed to continue and that Hindoo widows would be allowed to remarry. There could not be a worse case than that of the poor woman who came here and said she did not know her husband's name. What a life of misery that is.

A Juror—I want the doctor's opinion as to whether any others have been excommunicated.

The Coroner—Have you not heard of the cases of persons going to England?

Witness—They are not excommunicated.

The Coroner—But the others wont eat with them—they did not with Ramchunder Balcrustna.

Witness—But excommunication was not pronounced against him.

A Juror—What I wish to know is, if he knows of cases of excommunication for marrying widows—some two centuries ago.

The Coroner—Oh, that is a matter of history.

The inquest was then adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

(A BLIND MAN'S EVIDENCE.)

Cassinath Juggonath was called yesterday and he deposed—I am unemployed. I formerly was a muccadum belonging to the Water Works Department of the Municipality. I have been out of employment for seven years on account of my being blind. I live in a chawl near the well in Mr. Moroba Canoba's compound in the Gowalla Tank Road. I am perfectly blind. I know Mr. Moroba Canoba and knew him when he was speaking to me because I recognized his voice. I have never seen the face of Bhoolecbaee but I recognized her voice. I have lived in the chawl in Mr. Moroba's garden for the last sixteen months. I was in the habit of selling the fruit in Mr. Moroba's garden, and was also employed by him in recovering the monthly subscription from the members of the Reform Association. I used to collect from four members, Nana Morojee, Ramchunder Luxmonjee, Anundrao Venayeck, Crishnarao Raghoba. I last spoke to Mr. Moroba Canoba about 6 o'clock on the evening of Friday last. Mr. Moroba sent for me and asked me what he owed me. I said Rs. 39. He was then in the sitting room of his bungalow. The reason why I said Rs. 39 was that he had not paid me for about four months. He paid me Rs. 9 and said, "I will now owe you Rs. 30." He told me to take the Rs. 9 to my house and then to return to the bungalow to be present at certain ceremonies before the household gods. I went there, Moroba was present at the ceremonies. After the prayers were over he handed to me a cup of milk and told me to go home. The milk was to drink, and I drank it at home. That was about seven o'clock. I never heard Mr. Moroba's voice again. Bhoolecbaee was also present at the ceremonies. The ceremonies were such as are performed by Hindoos on the Shivratri holidays. I went to bed at nine o'clock, and heard no noise during the night. I rose next morning as usual at six o'clock. The malee then told me that the puggree of Mr. Moroba Canoba was lying on the parapet wall of the well. I recognise by touch the puggree now produced as that of Mr. Moroba Canoba. I then asked the malee if there was anything else lying there, and he said there was nothing but the puggree. On Friday Mr. Moroba told me he had rented a garden near Gaumdavi Road, and that he wished me to go and make the place clean. When I was told about the turban, I thought Mr. and Mrs. Moroba must have gone for a walk to this garden. I did not find them there, and they had not been there. I then returned to the Gowalla Tank Road garden, and from the fact of the turban being lying by the well my suspicions were aroused, and I told my son Ashoo to bring drags which I kept in my house. He brought the drags. The drags caught a piece of cloth, and on lifting them out of the water it was seen that they had caught a saree. The drags were again thrown in and caught hold of the comforter which was tied round the necks of the deceased. As the bodies were dead the rope of the drags was tied to the pipe of the pump so as to keep the bodies on the surface of the water. I of course could not see all this—I can only tell what I heard the people saying by the well. I don't know whether anybody examined the bodies to see whether there was any paper on them. I then told the ghorawalla to harness the horse, and we went to Juggonath Sunkersett's school and got Hurrybhao and then went to Khunderao's house for him. Hurrybhao went in and told Khunderao what had happened, and I went on to Mr. Nana Morojee's. I did not see Mr. Nana Morojee, but I told his wife, and I then went to the house of Crishnarao Raghoba, nephew of the deceased. He ordered his carriage, and he and two or three of his brothers went with me to Gowalla Tank Road. Khunderao and Hurrybhao were then there, by the side of the well. The bodies had not then been removed from the well, but were lying on the ground. I don't know whether either Mr. Moroba or Bhoolecbaee was depressed in mind lately. He never talked to me about his pecuniary affairs. I often heard Bhoolecbaee in the presence of Mr. Moroba, he appeared to be very fond of Bhoolecbaee. He was a man of violent temper. Three or four times

NAPOLEON FALLEN.*

(*Saturday Review*, Jan. 21.)

One result of the war in France has been, as we learn from the Special Correspondents, to fill the lunatic asylums in that country. Whether any similar result has followed in England, we are not prepared to say. If, however, people in general have been affected in the same manner and to the same degree as have not a few among our professors and poets, we cannot but feel anxious about the sanity of our population. It may indeed be the case that what they do, they do, not from any disorder of the brain, but from deliberate preference. They may have thought that in no way could they better show their sympathy for France than by acting as so many Frenchmen are now acting. They may have felt that when every one was pouring out a torrent of words, without waiting to send a little sense floating down it, they themselves would incur the suspicion of devotion to the German side if they were either not to speak at all, or stayed to think before they spoke. If such has been their opinion, we can congratulate them on their success. There are not a few among them, we are proud to say, who are so extravagant in dealing out words, and so parsimonious in dealing out sense, that all that is required to complete their career is an ascent in a balloon and a descent among a credulous population. There may, again, be other poets and professors who have no greater feeling for France than for Germany, but who hold that, when such a din of words is going on, it is only an affectation of singularity of character to remain silent. So indeed we remember at one of the grand Reform demonstrations in the Agricultural Hall, though the hubbub was so great that not a sound could be distinguished, numberless orators nevertheless felt inspired to pour their little stream of words into the vast sea of noise. Their action, indeed, could be apprehended by the sight, and stimulating it was to the inventive faculties of the mind. For each observer had to try to form for himself some notion of what each orator might be talking about, merely by watching the opening and closing of his mouth and the violent swinging of his arms. Close as is the comparison between these orators and our poets and professors who are now so full of war, it is still closer when we remember that at each door of the Agricultural Hall fresh bands of men come pouring in, each headed by its brass band playing with all its might. Happy was the man who could find a platform from which to speak amidst so vast a tumult of sound. When all are noisy, to be preeminently noisy, and to be noisy without fear of criticism, must be one of the greatest of joys to your modern orators, professors, and poets. There are, however, a few men left in England who have not their ears so full of the din, whether of war or of illustrious Special Correspondents, that they do not still, when they read, stop to ask what it is all about. Such a question, we must confess, has forced itself upon us as we have risen from the perusal of Mr. Robert Buchanan's *Napoleon Fallen*. We cannot pretend to say from which, if indeed from either, of the two motives we have mentioned above, Mr. Buchanan composed "this Napoleonic Play, or Lyrical Drama, or Dramatic Poem." Though he apparently sympathizes deeply with France, yet he desires to say that "I have nowhere in the following pages expressed my own political opinions." It may therefore merely be that he felt that when M. Gambetta was composing despatches, Professor Beesly making orations, Mr. Swinburne pouring out poems, and bombshells everywhere were bursting, it would scarcely be suitable that Mr. Robert Buchanan should remain altogether silent. We must do him the justice to admit that he is not nearly so often and so long unintelligible as his rival Mr. Swinburne. They may perhaps both be compared to porpoises or whales. They often disport themselves on the surface of the water to the gratification of the beholders, but both at times dive down out of all sight and powers of following. But while Mr. Swinburne remains in the depths for a long time, Mr. Buchanan comes up much more frequently to breathe, and is also less fond of diving. Though in separate passages he is not so incomprehensible as his younger rival, yet he puzzles us perhaps more when we try to grasp the meaning of his lyrical drama as a whole. In his preface he says:—

"The man who here soliloquises may not be the real Napoleon, but I believe there is some justification for my portrait. After all, truth is one thing, and dramatic truth is another. If my play possesses verisimilitude, no critic has a right to object to it because he would have conceived the chief character differently."

Unfortunately, however, Mr. Buchanan, in our opinion, has failed both in truth and also in dramatic truth. His Napoleon is as incomprehensible as the real Napoleon, and his play possesses, as far as we can see, no verisimilitude. We do not complain of the liberties which he takes with dates so as to crowd a great many incidents into the few short hours of a September night. Messengers may perhaps come in upon the fallen Emperor more in number and with more rapid sequence than even they came to the Patriarch Job. Ghosts too may be allowed to appear at Wilhelmshöhe as well as at Philippi, and a chorus of spirits may, for all we care, alternate with a chorus of Republicans. These bodily and spiritual appearances may be varied by the arrival of an officer of the Imperial staff from Paris, of a bishop from England, and of a physician from the next room. But we do complain when messengers, ghosts, spirits, Republicans, officer, bishop, and physician all alike talk in a strain that reads at times like a curious burlesque of Shakspeare, and at times like the utterances of a man fresh from Bedlam, or from the perusal of the *Daily Telegraph*. We can find no verisimilitude in a messenger who rushes in to say—

From his lone isle,
The old Italian red-shirt in his age
Rise crawling, tho' sickly and infirm, to France,
And slowly there his leonine features breed
Hope in the timid people,

or do we think that Napoleon was the man to allow any messenger to make a speech of forty lines on end, even though he wound it up with the following eloquent abuse of the Republic and the Orleans Family:—

Coming with mock-humble eyes
To the Republic, this sham shape of straw,
This staff'd thing of a harlot's carnival,
The illegitimate sons of Orleans, k-ceting,
Proffer forsooth their swords, which, being disdained,
They sheathe cheerfully, and with Fla lores withdraw
Back to their pictures and perfumery.

We should mention that there are four messengers in all, who tread on each other's heels, and break in upon the Emperor just after the physician had prescribed that he should "rest from all fierce ache of thought." Though his prescription cannot be followed, we should do this worthy doctor all injustice if we did not quote the praise that "his master bestows on his fidelity, in language, however, which seems to us singularly devoid of meaning even for the utterances of Napoleon. "I have eat," he says, "my life from his cold palm for years." On the withdrawal of the physician, and before the first of the messengers bursts in, a bishop enters from England, giving news of the Empress and the Prince Imperial, and of the unfavourable state of English opinion. He then, in a speech of some pages, exhorts the Emperor to turn his hopes to Rome, and rewinds him what support the Church has always given to his throne. In metaphors forcible, if somewhat contradictory, he tells him that the priests have been

Slowly distilling thro' each vein of France
The vital blood of empire.

And that also

They were as veins
Of iron binding France to you, its heart
Throbbing full glorious in the capital.

Without pretending to any profound anatomical knowledge, we find it difficult to conceive that the heart could throb with much comfort, let alone glory, so long as it was bound by iron veins to anything. Much less can we conceive this when these iron veins have at the same time to be distilling blood through other veins. Does Mr. Buchanan know the meaning of the word distil, and does he imagine that vital blood is ever made to fall in drops through the veins? The bishop is hindered in any further anatomical illustrations by the first of the messengers, who enters with the news that the Prussians are marching on Paris, though "Strasbourg still stands, stubborn as granite." As he goes out with the cry that

Within, Famine and Horror nest,
And rear their young on ruin,

he is met by the second messenger coming in with a second edition, as it were, of the same news that "Strasbourg still stands," though he omits all mention of the young reared on ruin. However, he informs the Emperor that Bazaine is faithful to him, and that Garibaldi has crossed over with "his leonine features." The second messenger, in his turn, meets the third messenger,

On whose swart face the frenzied lightning plays,
Prophetic of the thunder on his tongue.

The thunder gave indeed a long roll, as this is the gentleman who, no doubt encouraged by the Emperor's recognition of his lightning and expectation of his thunder, made the speech of forty lines. The Emperor here retires, we hope for refreshment, and his place is supplied by a chorus, but whether of spirits or of Republicans we hardly know. Their language is confusing enough for either. They call upon some one, but whom we do not make out, though it is clearly neither the Emperor, nor the bishop, nor any one of the messengers, not even the one with "the swart face" and "the frenzied lightning," and they thus urge him:—

Scream me the thunders down! cry till the lightnings spring!
And all for France, our mother France, whom we are carrying.

Then, coming to more practical advice, they exhort people in general to

Fill each loophole with a man! and finding
Each a foe, aim slowly at the brain.

It would have been more intelligible to the young Mobilot if he had been told to aim at the head, but "head" has the disadvantage that it does not pretend to rhyme with "refrain."

The chorus is ended by the return of Napoleon and an officer, fresh from Paris, who contrives in a speech of two pages, by the illustration of a wolf and a hydra, to make the Emperor clearly understand that France, though at first fascinated, yet rises. In the modest of their talk the fourth messenger enters with news that Rome is taken. After the officer and his master have alternately made grand speeches for some twenty-six pages, the Emperor, long after the reader begins to feel sleepy and lies down in the vain hope of a quiet nap. It is in vain that the spirit of his mother Hortense watches over him, and thrice unlocks his brow with the cross, as ghosts rise up one after the other to trouble him. The spirit of Cæsar first appears, and recommends to him a study of History. He is followed in turn by the spirits of the First Napoleon, Orsini, Maximilian, and of a great many nameless ones whom the Emperor has either slain or corrupted. Being at last thoroughly awakened, he seeks for rest in a soliloquy of some eighteen pages, perusing at intervals and criticizing a *Life of Jesus*, and some work on theology. At last "he drinks a sleeping draught," says his prayers, and happily falls asleep, in spite of a chorus of citizens and a chorus of the dead, who, finding apparently the stage clear, think the opportunity not unfavourable for vocal harmony. The citizens have a good deal to say, and so have the dead; and then there is semi-chorus I. and semi-chorus II., and a chorus, but who join in all these is not very clear. Still less clear are the words that they sing. At all events we should not like to be called upon suddenly to parse the following hymn, as a venial slip in grammar might lead to something not far short of blasphemy:—

Christ shall arise
Scorning all vanity,
Sweetness and sanity,
Meekness and lowliness,
Shall to love's holiness,
Shepherd humanity.

The Emperor, we may hope, like the old King before him, was above grammar, and could sleep calmly on in spite of doubtful constructions, and choruses of citizens and of the dead. At all events he does not seem to wake, even when the Lyrical Drama closes with a grand *Final Chorus or Epode*, in which no doubt all the characters come on again, from the ghost of Cæsar to the last of the four messengers.

* *Napoleon Fallen.* A Lyrical Poem. By Robert Buchanan. London: Strahan & Co. 1871.

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Do. French do ...	... 0 10	0 12
Best Salad Oil do ...	... 0 14	1 0
FLAVOURING ESSENCES—		
Orange, Lemon, Almond, Citron, Ratafia, Caraway, Vanilla, Kernels, Nutmeg, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimenta, Sage, Mint, Celery, Bergamot, Thyme, and Parsley...	0 12	0 14

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS,
RECEIVED OVERLAND.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Epp's prepared Cocoa in 1 tins, each	1 0	1 4
Ditto Ditto Ditto	0 10	0 12
Condensed (Swiss) Milk	0 10	0 12
Liebeg's Food for Infants (Savory and Moore), each	0 8	0 10
Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, each	0 10	0 12
Hard's Farameaceous Food, each	0 10	0 12
Brown and Polson's (Paisley) packets, each	0 10	0 12
Ditto (Corn Flour) in tins, each	0 12	0 14
Robinson's Patent Groats	0 10	0 12
Ditto Barley	0 10	0 12
Hockin's Sedilitz Powders	1 8	1 12
Chocolate and Milk Paste	0 12	0 14
Essence of Mutton	0 10	0 12
Ditto Beef	0 10	0 12
Calves' Foot Jelly in pints, each	0 14	1 0
Liebeg's Extract of Meat, 2 oz. jars	1 6	1 10
Ditto Ditto 4 oz. jars	2 8	2 12
Maccaroni in 4½ tins	3 0	3 8
Vermicelli in 4½ tins	3 0	3 8
Robb's Biscuits	2 8	3 0
" Rusks	3 4	3 12
" Nursery Biscuit Powder (large tins)	3 0	3 8
Tapioca in bottles	0 8	0 10
Arrowroot (Bermuda) in tins	1 8	2 0

AERATED WATERS.

SODA WATER	sms. 12	per doz.
LEMONADE	" 12	"
TONIC WATER	" 14	"

ALLSOPP'S BEER, &c.

	Cash.	Credit.
ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE (bottled by Friend)	Quarts. 4 8	5 0
Do. do.	Pints. 3 4	3 8

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood Commodes, complete		Rs. 40
Pull-up Self-acting Sieves for	Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover ditto	25 3

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CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

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TO
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EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.
CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.
AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Quarts, Rs. 40 | Pints, Rs. 22-0.

FINE SPARKLING ..... Qts. Rs. 36 Pints Rs. 19-8
GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup ..... " 30 " 16-0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
SPARKLING—HOCK NONPAREIL	Rs. 40	Rs. 22 0
" MOSELLE Do.	40	22 0
" Do. MUSCATEL	36	19 8
STILL—MOSELLE BRAUNBERGER	25	—
" HOCK JOHANNISBERGER	42	22 0
" " MARCOBRUNNER	34	—
" " FORSTER TRAMINER	34	—
" " RUDESHEIMER	26	14 0
" " HOCKHEIMER	23	12 8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
FRENCH WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—CHATEAU MOUTON	Rs. 30	Rs. 16 0
" " RAUZAN	25	14 0
" " PALMER	22	12 0
" " LAROSE	18	10 8
" ST. JULIEN	17	10 0
" CANTENAC	15	8 0
" MEDOC	13	8 —
" HAUT SAUTERNES	22	12 0
BURGUNDIES—CHAMBERTIN, Red	32	17 0
" NUITS, Red	26	0 —
" MACON, Red	22	0 —
CHABLIS, White	26	0 14 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very, Old Pale, Black Capsule	Rs.	32
" Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule		28
" Pale, White Capsule		22
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica		24
OLD TOM, London Gin		21
IRISH WHISKY		23
SCOTCH WHISKY		21
GENEVA, in flasks 1 dozen in a case		19

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
SHERRIES.

AN AMONTILLADO, extra quality	Rs.	36 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice		32 0
MOROSO, full flavoured, soft and pale		28 0
SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour		22 0
" Blue Seal, extra pale and dry		22 0
" Brown Seal, very pale and delicate		22 0
" Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine		18 8
" Red Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine		15 0
MARSALA, VIRGIN		15 8
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice		33 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold	Rs. 36	0 Rs. —
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule	30	0 —
Black Seal, a Dessert Wine	24	8 14 8
CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL	18	0 10 0

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	Rs. 22
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40	22
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	16
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
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